

Humorous Department

The End of the Quest.—Diogenes was sitting on a fire hydrant when a kindly faced man stopped and addressed him, according to the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"What's wrong with you, old friend?" he asked.

"I've been sorely misused," replied the cynic.

"In what way?"

"As I turned yonder corner carrying my lantern, a youth approached me. 'Wherefore the glim?' he asked. I replied that I was Diogenes looking for an honest man. That youth laughed. 'You're wasting time in this town, uncle,' he said. 'Your glim is no use here.' And what do you think? He took my lantern away from me, and ran around the corner. The only thing he left of any value was my collar button. Do you wonder that I appear morose?"

"Not at all," replied the kindly faced citizen. "You are quite excusable. I am a little sorry, however, that in your search for an honest man you couldn't have waited until you met me. But, perhaps, it's just as well."

So saying, he stooped down suddenly and snatched away the philosopher's collar button, ran up the nearby alley and disappeared.

Why He Kept a Servant.—In the days when he was superintendent of the Portsmouth dockyard in England, Lord Fisher, the present admiral of the British fleet, had the sea-dog attitude toward the men; he frequently treated them with all the harshness of a walling captain; they, in turn, treated him in a half-friendly, half-hostile familiarity.

Several years after his Portsmouth days, Fisher visited one of his old associates of the fleet, who was then living on half pay. He found the old man comfortably settled in a cottage, attended by another superannuated seaman.

"Why do you have this old man here?" asked the admiral.

"I keep 'im here," said the pensioner, "to come into my quarters at 5 o'clock in the mornin' an' sing out 'Hi there!' The admiral wants to see you." At that I merely rolled over in my bed, and says, "Told old Fisher to go to 'ell.'—World's Work.

Settled Out of Court.—"Well," said the lawyer, having listened carefully to his client's statement, "you've got about the best case I ever heard. My dear sir, you can't help winning it, whatever court you take it to. I shall be only too glad to assist you in the matter."

"Thanks," said the prospective client. "Thanks very much!" Then grabbing his hat, he made a speedy exit from the office.

"What?" exclaimed the astonished lawyer. "Are you going?"

"Yes," replied the other. "I'm just going to try to settle this case out of court."

"But, my dear sir, why waste money? As I've already told you, that's one of the best cases I've ever heard."

"Maybe it is," said the fickle client as he hastened down the stairs, "but not for me. I told you the other fellow's story."—Philadelphia Record.

True Heroism.—He had been courted the girl for a long time. It happened one Sunday night after church. They were sitting on a sofa, and she looked with ineffable tenderness into his noble blue eyes.

"Tom," she murmured, "didn't you tell me once you would be willing to do any act of heroism for my sake?"

"Yes, Mary, and I would gladly reiterate that statement now," he replied. "No Roman of old, however brave, was ever fired with a loftier ambition, a braver resolution than I."

"Well, Tom, I want you to do something really heroic for me."

"Speak, darling, what is it?"

"Ask me to be your wife. We've been fooling long enough."

The Living Telephone.—Some time after the close of the Franco-German war the Prussian Uhlan drill was introduced into the British cavalry. The first men to be exercised in it were a corps of household cavalry (Blues) at Windsor.

They were extended, each some 300 yards from his fellow, many miles of country being covered.

This verbal message was given to the soldier on the extreme right to pass along: "Enemy's vedettes at Edgely Green." It got hopelessly muddled half way.

The amazed officer waiting to receive it got this communication from the trooper on the extreme left: "England's debts paid by the queen."

Threw Him in Again.—A dentist in a coast town was one day standing on the pier, watching the evolutions of some warships, when he accidentally toppled into the water. Three young men who were standing close by immediately plunged in to the rescue and hauled him out.

On recovering his breath, he looked admiringly at his brave rescuers, and, in a voice filled with deep gratitude, he said:

"My brave fellows, how can I ever repay you for your gallantry? Just come along to my consulting rooms, and I'll draw all the teeth out of your heads, and not charge a cent."

On His Nerves.—A seedy looking man with consuming thirst found himself in that embarrassing financial condition which precludes the possibility of the purchase of a drink. He cudgeled his brain and finally hit on a scheme. Rushing into drug store, he called out excitedly:

"A lady just fainting outside. Have you got any whiskey?"

"Why, yes, here's some," said the sympathetic clerk, pouring out a liberal quantity. "Ah, thanks," said he gulped it down. "It always upsets me to see a lady faint."

His Dad Said So.—The small boy: "Are you the boneless man?"

The caller: "Boneless? Why, no. What gave you that idea?"

The boy: "Papa said you was a contortionist."

"Yes. He said you were always patting yourself on the back."

Wise George.—"Why did George Washington say he couldn't tell a lie?" asked Meandering Mike.

Because he was one of our wisest citizens," replied Plodding Pete. "He knew perfectly well that when you're caught with de goods on you only move is to make a pay for immunity."—Washington Star.

FACT, FASHION AND FANCY

Paragraphs Calculated to Interest York County Women.

It might be worth while sometime to try this receipt in making potato patties: Put into a bowl two cups of cold mashed potatoes that have been well mixed with milk and butter. Take one heaping teaspoon of baking powder and one cup of flour and mix them together thoroughly. Add the flour and baking powder gradually to the potatoes, working them together with the hands to make a stiff dough. Sprinkle the pastry board with flour and place the dough on it and pat it down with the hand until it is an inch thick. Cut it into cakes with a biscuit cutter, or divide it with a sharp knife into squares, and bake on a hot griddle. Turn the cakes over to let them bake thoroughly and to keep them from burning. They require about half an hour to bake, and should be light and flaky when done.

High waist lines are the rule for the little girls' thin dresses that are being made for the summer season. Like grownup dresses, the skirts of these dresses are very flaring and frilly. The skirts of tulle and chiffon dresses or those of lingerie fabrics of very thin silk are often finished at the hem with three little ruffles. These are only about three or four inches in width and are not gathered very full. A plait edging is used instead of lace to finish them, or a very narrow satin ribbon, perhaps in a double lengthwise stripe. Little puffed sleeves that come only half way to the elbow are considered very correct, and they go well with the general empire cut of the gown. In linen dresses the empire waist line has a belt of the same that has a slot inset in the middle of it of another color.

Coats well above the waist line and well below it, coats fitted and coats frankly loose; sleeves long and set in, normal armholes, and the sleeves frankly of the bishop type—these are characteristics of the suits of the season. Skirts are straight and skirts are flared, skirts are striped and skirts are plaid, but at least in one thing they agree, all of them are short, at least seven inches above the ground. Such are the accepted fashions for the tailored and semi-tailored suits of the spring. The fad of combining materials, which was initiated last season, is still a feature of fashion, and taffeta and gabardine, or faille and serge, are favorite combinations for the semi-tailored suits of the season. Taffeta and voile or taffeta and marquisette are also attractively combined. Striped and checked materials are favored this spring, and the serge with an embroidered stripe is one of the newest materials.

Showers for the bride are popular at this time. One clever girl arranged a linen shower for a prospective bride in this way: Of course the guest of honor was kept in ignorance of the real portent of the affair, being asked to come in for a cup of tea half an hour later than the other guests were invited. As the girls arrived they found suspended in the hall a huge white umbrella, decorated with many red paper hearts. It was opened, with the handle attached to a string, which in turn was attached to the ceiling. In this receptacle they were asked to place their gifts, small pieces of linen, such as table covers, guest towels, luncheon sets, each gift wrapped with tissue paper and tied with ribbons. After all the guests had arrived and deposited their gifts in the umbrella, the bell rang and the bride arrived. As she stepped into the hall her hostess pulled a string attached to the umbrella, one end of it tilted and the load of small packages fell around the bride's feet. It was a veritable shower—a shower of good things which delighted the eyes of the bride.

It is said that:

The juice of raw potatoes is excellent for removing stains from the hands and from woollen fabrics.

Muslin was first made at Mosul in Mesopotamia and was introduced into England in the middle of the seventeenth century.

Delicious sandwiches are made of raisins and nuts chopped together, moistened with a little whipped cream and seasoned with a little salt.

No acid drinks, such as lemonade or fruit punch, should ever be mixed or served in a metal pitcher but a glass receptacle or china one should be used.

Nothing will clean and sweeten a sink better than a strong solution of washing soda and the refrigerator likewise should frequently be washed with this.

If a teaspoonful of glycerine is added to every four pounds of any kind of jam or marmalade a quarter of an hour before boiling is completed, it will be found to remove the foggy appearance and make the preserve transparent and firmer than the usual home made.

Women occupy many prominent and important places in public life and they give satisfaction in every line of endeavor. As lawyers, doctors, judges and statesmen they have been tried in many states and have "made good." For instance, there is Miss George A. Carlson, wife of the governor of Colorado. She is a graduate of a law school and is her husband's chief assistant in the conduct of his office. When the governor became ill some time ago, Mrs. Carlson took the reins of government and for several weeks had full charge of the office. And according to the newspapers, she ran things in a manner which was as satisfactory as could be desired. Another woman who has come in for much favorable comment on account of her ability as a public official is Miss Mary M. Bartlett of Chicago. Miss Bartlett is judge of a juvenile court in Chicago, and has been so fair and impartial in the conduct of her office as to win the highest respect not only of the offenders brought before her but of officials "higher up" as well. Probably one of the best known women in public life is Mrs. Helen Ring Robinson of Colorado, who is now serving her second term as a state senator. Mrs. Robinson is largely responsible for prohibition which was recently voted in that state.

The greatest drawbacks to beauty in the summer time are freckles and sunburn. Since both come directly from the sun's rays, they must be treated carefully in order to be cured. It is possible to cure both right in the home and without using any of the many fake cures which are so widely advertised and which so often do great harm to the user. Horseradish

root and buttermilk mixed together and applied to the brown spots will do much to lighten their color. Grate a fresh horseradish root very fine, cover with fresh buttermilk and let stand overnight. Strain through cheese cloth and wash the face night and morning with the resulting liquid. Another simple home remedy which is very good is lemon juice. Squeeze the juice of a lemon into a half glass of water and use two or three times a day as a face wash. Or dissolve in lemon juice as much sugar as it will hold and apply with a soft brush frequently until the freckles disappear. Sunburn and tan, while painful, are not so difficult to treat as freckles. While the skin is irritated, apply milk of almonds, which will soothe and relieve the soreness. A simple way to remove the tan is to apply peroxide of hydrogen to the darkened parts of the skin. Apply with the palm of the hand and do not dry with a towel—allow to dry on the face.

GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

Items of Interest Gathered From All Around the World.

The cargo handled through the Panama canal during March totaled 635,057 tons.

King Constantine of Greece, is quite sick with pleurisy. His condition is considered serious.

Princess Yasu, youngest sister of the mikado of Japan, was on Monday married to Prince Naruko Higashi-Kuni. The royal wedding was quite an imposing affair.

Naval authorities and designers are considering the idea of installing 16-inch guns on the battleships to be built under appropriations made by the last session of congress.

The financial secretary of the English treasury estimates that the war is costing England \$150 a second, or \$12,960,000 a day. This estimate is higher than that of Lloyd-George, which was \$10,100,000.

Seventeen thousand coal miners of the Black country, near Birmingham, England, have gone on a strike on a question of a war bonus. Drivers and conductors of London street cars are also on a strike.

An English naval authority says that 1,556 lives have been lost in German attacks on merchant vessels, including people of all nationalities. No lives have been lost on marine prizes captured by England.

The import trade of the United States for the nine months ending March 31, was \$184,698,935 less than it was for the same period of last year. The aggregate for the nine months period ending March 31, was \$1,213,633,643.

The allies on Sunday destroyed a Zeppelin airship in Belgium; on Monday, they brought down a second one in France, and also so badly damaged a third that it dropped out to sea, and is believed to have been lost.

J. Edward Addicks, former United States senator from Delaware, was arrested in New York Saturday night and spent Sunday in jail, because he could not furnish \$15,000 bond. Addicks was arrested for contempt of court.

Rev. Billy Sunday has turned down the invitation of prominent Englishmen to conduct a prohibition campaign throughout England. Mr. Sunday was offered \$1,000 cash, and all expenses for himself and party until he returned to the United States.

Fire on board the Japanese steamer Chiyu Maru, from San Francisco for Yokohama, this week, destroyed 40 bales of cotton. No further damage is reported. The vessel reached its destination Tuesday. There were 44 American passengers on board.

The Fore River Shipbuilding company at Quincy, Mass., is making unusual speed in the construction of ten submarines for England. The boats will probably be completed within six months from the time the keels were laid. Two years have been required to build a submarine heretofore.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Scott of Highland, Kan., are the parents of 19 children, 13 of whom are living, and all of the 13 are boys. Though married less than ten years, Mr. Scott has given birth to five sets of triplets and two sets of twins. On one occasion Mr. Scott boarded a train with his 13 children, all under 5 years of age and all rode on one first class ticket.

Governor Slaton of Georgia, has received approximately 75,000 letters from all parts of the United States, urging a commutation of the sentence of Leo M. Frank to life imprisonment. The letters are from all classes of people, including men who are prominent in all walks of life—governors, senators, congressmen, ministers, ex-cabinet officers, etc. A hearing on Frank's petition for commutation will begin May 31.

THE GREATEST RAILROAD

Africa's Famous Cape to Cairo Line Will Be Unique.

When all the great railroad trunks of the world have been built, a decade or two hence, four of them will appear upon the map in heavy black, indicating that they surpass all others in importance. These will be: The Pan-American, from the arctic waters of Canada to the strait of Magellan; the Transiberian, from the Atlantic to the Pacific across northern Europe and Asia; the Transpacific or some other line, from the southeast of Europe to India, and the Cape to Cairo.

The Pan-American and the Indo-European railways may surpass the Cape to Cairo as commercial arteries, and the Transiberian will doubtless figure more prominently as a strategic line, but for the sheer interest of the country traversed—for the picturesque variety and romantic appeal of the panoramas running like double cinematograph films past the car windows—the great African trunk can never know a rival.

Six thousand miles across 65 degrees of latitude; a score of climates, and the lands of a hundred different peoples or tribes; the second longest of the world's rivers and two of its largest lakes; the greatest dam ever built, conserving water for the world's richest lands; the most imposing and ancient of all temples; the greatest waterfall, and the most important gold and diamond mines, and finally one of the largest expanses of real wilderness, the only place in the world where the wild beasts of the jungle may be seen in their primitive state from a train—all these seen, traversed or experienced in twelve days! Surely there can be no other such railway as this—Lewis R. Freeman, in World's Work.

BRITISH SUBMARINE

U. S. Naval Officers Think They Have Failed to Keep the Pace.

A Washington dispatch to the New York World says: Ranking officers of the American navy expect a radical change in the administration of the British admiralty as a result of the destruction of the Lusitania. It is their belief that Great Britain has fallen far behind Germany in submarine warfare.

They also look for more daring raids by German submarines, possibly on the allies' Dardanelles fleet, and if the war lasts a year and a half longer a big attack on the British battleship fleet by new German dreadnaughts that are believed to be in course of construction.

When Germany finally announced her intention to make war under the waters by the use of submarines, and to blow up every British ship that passed within torpedo range, American naval experts appeared to be satisfied that this movement would be checked without delay.

They were convinced that the British flotilla of destroyers would be waiting for every German submarine that poked its periscope above the surface. They believed that the British destroyers would send the submarines to the bottom with such rapidity that the German admiralty would decide to change its tactics without delay.

Great Britain's failure to take drastic steps to put an end to the commerce war has given American naval experts the impression that there is something radically wrong with Winston Churchill's management of the admiralty.

This belief was strengthened a thousandfold when the news that no patrol had guarded the Lusitania was flashed to America.

Officers pointed out to the fact that upon the British admiralty must rest the blame not only for the destruction of the Lusitania but much more so on account of the tremendous loss of life.

They pointed to the fact that if the Lusitania had been accompanied by four or six destroyers, the submarine might have been enabled to strike her a chance blow or two with torpedoes, but at least the passengers and crew would not have been lost, because the patrolling vessels would have been present to pick up the victims.

"If the British admiralty had used a little foresight and withdrawn the fleet of cruisers which are hanging around American ports, for no valuable purpose as far as I can see," a naval officer said, "these vessels might have been on hand to pick up the innocent non-combatants who are now dead."

"We are simply dumfounded by Great Britain's failure to fill the seas in the vicinity of Ireland and England with destroyers and submarines."

"We have reason to believe that Germany has turned out more than 100 and probably 200 submarines since the war began. She has passed Great Britain's supply, and as far as we are able to find out, Great Britain is doing nothing to combat this handicap. The same thing is true of destroyers. Germany is turning them out in great numbers and Great Britain appears to be completely at a standstill."

For several months we have been quite well convinced that Germany intends to carry on a warfare under the sea and in the air. It is apparent to any one that she has no intention of actually testing her strength with Great Britain's first fleet at this time, because she could not expect to win a great battle.

"If she continues at the rate she is now going in the construction of submarines and airships, I believe she will be enabled to exert tremendous pressure upon the allies before fall. It would not surprise me in the least to see a submarine raid on the French fleet which is guarding the mouth of the Adriatic. Of course, the submarines would be German-made and shipped over land to some Austrian port."

STATEMENT FROM KITCHENER

British War Secretary Speaks to House of Lords.

Lord Kitchener told the house of lords last Tuesday he wanted 300,000 more recruits.

He expressed confidence that in the very near future the country would be in a satisfactory position with regard to the supply of ammunition.

The news from the Gallipoli peninsula, in other words the Dardanelles, was thoroughly satisfactory, Earl Kitchener declared.

Referring to the offensive movement now in progress in La Bassee and the Arras region, Earl Kitchener said:

"We have all followed with admiration the forward movement of our brave allies in an offensive operation which has been marked with complete success and which is still proceeding with every promise and indication of being wholly satisfactory."

"The attacks delivered by our forces at first were not attended with the same immediate success owing to the elaborate arrangements made by the Germans to defend their lines after their experience at Neuve Chapelle, but on the night of May 15, by a renewed effort, the British forces drove back the enemy on a front of approximately two miles for a considerable distance, and captured from 400 to 500 prisoners. This action is also proceeding and we hope that in conformity with the French operations it will achieve important results."

"In these recent offensive operations our losses and those of the French have been heavy, but the task our armies have accomplished has necessitated great sacrifice and the spirit and moral of our troops has never been higher than at the present moment."

The secretary of war had this to say concerning the position of the Russians:

"The Russians now hold a strong line from the eastern Carpathians to Przemyśl, which forms a pivot of their lives, and then along the San to the Vistula. In Bukovina, the Russians have made a counter-offensive and driven the Austrians back from the Dniester to the Pruth. The German losses in killed and wounded in these operations have been enormous and many thousand unaccounted prisoners have fallen into the hands of the Russians."

Turning to the Dardanelles, Earl Kitchener said that the progress of the allies was necessarily slow since the country was most difficult.

"But the Turks are gradually being forced to retire from positions of great strength," he continued, "and though the enemy is being constantly

re-inforced, the news from this front is thoroughly satisfactory."

Earl Kitchener then referred to the South African campaign and the occupation by Union of South Africa forces of Windhoek, capital of German southwest Africa.

Indian soldiers were utterly routing the Turks in Mesopotamia, the secretary asserted and were gradually clearing the whole country of hostile forces.

After referring to eulogistic terms to the men in the new army, Earl Kitchener concluded:

"I said I would let the country know when more men were wanted for the war. The time has come, and I now call for 300,000 men to form new armies. Those who are engaged in the production of war material of any kind should not leave their work. It is to men who are not performing this duty that I appeal and I am convinced the manpower of England still available will loyally respond."

"In my first speech in your lordship's house, I pointed out that this war would be a long one and would demand great sacrifice. Those sacrifices have been cheerfully made by the people of this country, who not only responded in vast numbers to the summons to create the new armies required, but have since continuously supplied a constant stream of recruits for the field and in training at their full strength and with effective men."

"Your lordships have watched the growth of the new armies and have noted doubtless the difficulties which confronted us in providing them with all the material of war they required."

"I cannot speak too highly of the men and the devotion to duty they have displayed, or of their cheerful acceptance of the hardships incidental to inclement weather which have provoked the admiration of expert officers who reported to me as to the wonderfully rapid progress made in their training to become efficient soldiers."

ZEPPELINS OVER PARIS.

Big German Airships Terrorize French Capital.

One of the most vivid pen pictures of Paris in its state of nightly anxiety and alarms about aerial attacks, is contained in a letter from John L. Poole, just received by the Hupp Motor Car company of Detroit, for which Mr. Poole acts as European export manager, with headquarters in the French capital, says a New York letter.

"The Zeppelin night attacks are now more frequent than ever," he writes. "In fact, the German raiders are becoming so bold that we are frequently attacked in broad daylight. These air attacks are very dangerous, for in every instance a goodly number of the Paris populace is either killed or wounded."

"I am not remaining in Paris for amusement nor pleasure. That is all past now. The city has taken on a sober and sombre aspect. Nearly a third of the women are in mourning, and sad-faced, droopy-eyed girls, wives and mothers are to be seen everywhere. It is a pitiful sight, the sorrows that the loved ones at home are suffering. Paris is gay no longer. The cafes and amusement places are deserted and the thoughts of everyone are turned to war."

"Saturday night, or rather at 1.30 Sunday morning, April 18, we were awakened by the motor fire brigade of our section of the city frantically rushing through the streets blowing bugles, 'grade cous' which means 'guard yourself.' This is the signal which is given to the people on the approach of Zeppelins."

"We got up and dressed and descended to the ground floor, where we convene in the center lobby of this hotel, the Continental. This big hostelry covers an entire block. All the guests of the hotel were in the lobby, many scantily clad, having arisen and descended from some of the top flights in a great hurry. This did not matter much, however, as all the lights were out and we were in total darkness. Inside of ten minutes after the sound of the first alarm all the street lights in the city were turned out. There was total darkness, except for the huge searchlights that flashed over the heavens in search of the German

marauders. About 2 a. m., we could hear the reports of guns firing on the Zeppelins as they passed over the inner city forts."

"You can imagine the uneasiness of everybody in the hotel, and everybody in the city, for that matter, while the firing was going on. I venture to say that everyone in the city was awakened at the first alarm and ran for cover. Many underground passages and tunnels have been dug through the city for refuge during these attacks. Various reports went through the crowd in the hotel as to the number of airships on this raid, ranging from two to fifteen. The latest government report, however, states that six actually visited Paris that night, while two others reached within twenty miles of the city. How many others started and were brought down by French guns nobody knows."

"The nearest point to our hotel where bombs struck was about three-quarters of a mile away. The reports were terrific, for about one-half of a building was blown away. No one knows in advance where the bombs may strike, and this is the worst part of the reign of terror."

"At about 4.30 in the morning the fire brigade returned through the streets blowing bugles to cease firing. This advised the people that the present danger was over. On Sunday I investigated several points where bombs had struck, and the newspaper reports that you have already heard of this attack are substantially correct."

"We have a Zeppelin raid almost every night. Following this Sunday morning attack—about 9.15 Monday evening, we were in our rooms when the first alarm was sounded—by the way, no one at all ventures out of doors in the evening except with special permission from the provost guard, and again we all rushed to the ground floor of our hotel and remained there until 1.30 o'clock, when the fire brigade announced that the danger was over."

Hardly had we returned to our rooms when a second alarm was sounded, and of course immediately descended to the lobby, staying there until about 1.30. A few of us, mostly Americans, ventured outside to see what could be seen, or I might say, heard, as the city was in darkness—but we were immediately ordered to return by the soldiers. As nothing further seemed to develop we went to our rooms to watch the flash of the many searchlights turned to the heavens in all directions. I must say that some of the forts carry nearly twenty to twenty-five of these huge searchlights. With an entire ring of forts around the city you can imagine the display this would make in the skies at night."

According to government agent the stock of artificial daylights now in the United States, will be exhausted before the end of July. The makers of paper, ink, varnish, pigments and leather articles, as well as the textile manufacturers, are feeling the scarcity."

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"IT WAS LUZIANNE" they had just finished drinking, and actually had to "show him" the can before the would believe it. The trouble with this fellow was, He Had Not Taken Proper Care in making Coffee out of LUZIANNE.

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